

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

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SPEECH OF

Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON,

THE DEMOCRATS OF WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

On Tuesday evening last, Hon. John Dawson, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district, composed of Westmorland, Fayette and Indiana, delivered his first speech since his nomination in Greensburg to a large meeting of citizens of that town and neighbour-

hood. Dawson began his address by referring to the strong and denunciatory language which had been used by the Abolitionists in their attacks upon the Government, and by the secessionists in their attacks upon the Union. He then proceeded to discuss the principles of the Constitution, and the rights of the States and the people.

He said that the Constitution was a compact between the States, and that the Federal Government was created by the States for their mutual benefit and protection. He argued that the States had the right to secede from the Union, and that the Federal Government had no right to interfere with their actions.

He then turned to the question of the rebellion, and argued that it was a just and necessary measure, taken in response to the oppression and injustice of the Federal Government. He said that the rebels were fighting for the same principles which the Democrats had always advocated.

He concluded his speech by expressing his confidence in the success of the rebel cause, and his hope that the Union would be restored to its former glory. He said that the people of Westmorland County were proud to support the rebels, and that they would stand by them to the end.

There are, no doubt, many ambitious and rebellious men in the South who are unwilling to submit to the rule of the Constitution itself. But the masses of the people were not with them. On the 4th of March 1861, nine-tenths of the Southern people were as true to us as that Union for which Mr. Lincoln in his first message to the Congress at the extra session of 1861 said what was clearly true, that secessionists had not a majority in any State except, perhaps South Carolina.

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bringing our country through its present troubles.

5th. I repudiated with abhorrence the first proposal to create a sectional party, or to introduce sectional issues into our political discussions, because I believe that success upon such an issue would endanger the Union. I do not say this is a good reason for destroying the Union—far from it; but I feared it would have that effect. In this I but took the advice of Washington, of Jefferson and of many thousand others, the greatest and wisest men of the nation, living and dead. I did not and do not believe in any "higher law" than the Constitution. I did not and do not think there was any necessity for an "Irrepressible Conflict" between the North and the South. We had lived together in peace for three quarters of a century and it was our duty to continue so with a mutual regard for one another's rights. I, in common with other members of the Democratic party, believed that the wretched slang of the Anti-Slavery press, pulpit and rostrum, by means of which demagogues tried to excite prejudice and hatred against the Southern people, was dangerous to the peace of the country.

6th. At the same time we did not propose to make concessions to the South of anything beyond their plain Constitutional rights; we were willing to give nothing and take nothing but the Constitution and laws as expounded by the Supreme Court. This course, if it had been followed with fidelity in reference to slaves both in the States and in the Territories, would have kept the country united, tranquil and prosperous.

7th. I will insist that oppressive taxation should be avoided, and that taxes to be just should be equal—that the wealth of the world consists of labor and production, and bears the burden. That in the management of public affairs economy should be the rule, and not plunder.

8th. I will oppose the scheme of emancipation with remuneration, for the reason that even at \$300 per head (the price or valuation fixed for the slaves in the District of Columbia) it would cost the nation \$1,200,000,000—would withdraw 4,000,000 of producers, cast them upon the country as either competitors of white labor, or as idle consumers, and thus cut out and destroy the substance of our people.

In conclusion I will take a decided interest in the success of the army and award to it proper supplies in fighting the battles of the Union under the shield of the Constitution and will welcome the return of our gallant soldiers to their homes with their pensions and bounties.

After an elaborate discussion of these principles, Mr. Dawson paid the Hon. Edgar Cowan the following well-merited compliment:

My Fellow-Citizens of Westmorland:—I have thus given you, in brief, a history of this Abolition segment of the Republican organization, whose fanatical schemes, thus far carried out, have done much to involve this country in an almost hopeless accumulation of troubles. It is a part of the policy of this sectional party to asperse and seek to cover with obloquy whosoever they may find independent enough to act out of the integrity of a lofty character by opposing, in any degree, the madness which seems their only principle of action. This they have sought to do in the person of your distinguished fellow-citizen and neighbor, the Hon. Edgar Cowan. In the seat which he occupies in the United States Senate that eminent gentleman honors alike his immediate constituency and the State which he represents. This is a declaration demanded by his whole history, but particularly by his bold and patriotic course in the Senate. Who of you does not know that Edgar Cowan was but a poor boy and that, by the force of intellect and industry, he has attained success and distinction. He has thus illustrated in his career the influence of free institutions upon the native powers and energies of the mind. It is natural, as well as just, that he should defend against infringement a Constitution to which he owes so much.

His speech against the Confiscation Act was the effort of the lawyer and statesman. His manly defense of Jesse D. Bright against the most disgraceful persecution, was worthy of Cato in his best days in the Roman Senate. His resistance of the crazy project of Charles Sumner to treat, by legislative enactment, the States in rebellion as escheated or forfeited territory, is the more to be commended for his declaration, in that connection, "that the only way the Union should be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights." His opposition to the scheme of substituting paper money, in the shape of the legal tender, for gold and silver,

was based upon Constitutional law, and, in the progress of time, all must agree was as full of warning as it was of wisdom.

In the general scramble for plunder which has appalled the nation, and covered all over with blotches some in Congress as well as in the Cabinet. Mr. Cowan, with his robes unsullied, walks abroad in the light of the sun, and like Caesar's wife is above suspicion.

History is full of examples of great men who in the boiling cauldron of revolution and in the excitement of terrific passion have suffered condemnation for having dared to do right. In defense of a great cause, talents, integrity, and courage have ever to contend with ignorance envy prejudice passion and tyranny. These are the obstacles everywhere to be encountered in the battle of life in the struggles of a nation to return as well as to acquire the principles of free government; and in the purpose of Providence seem to be the destiny of mankind. Mr. Cowan then, in his able and noble effort in defense of the Constitution as it came from the pens of Madison, Franklin, Hamilton and the compilers, and as it received the approval of Washington could scarcely expect to escape the censure or notice of a nation by whom this matchless instrument has been pronounced a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and in whose regard nothing seems to be sacred or venerable. Cicero at the imminent peril of his life opposed all the powers of evil in Rome in suppressing the conspiracy of Catalina. He did it to save his country and succeeded; but it sent him into exile as soon as Caesar and Clobius succeeded to the Consulate. Edmund Burke and the elder Pitt in their immortal speeches in the British Parliament, defied the Crown, in doing justice to the American Colonies. The great French lawyer and unblemished patriot, Malesherbes, at every personal hazard, defended, with unvarnished eloquence the unfortunate Louis XVI, against the clamors of a blood-thirsty mob; for such had the National convention now become. He filled but in his devotion brought him to the scaffold.

Daniel Webster, in 1850, in defence of the heroes of Massachusetts, stood out upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and defended with the zeal of the patriot, the noble character of our institutions and the Union of the United States. In which of these instances does not the clear dispassionate voice of history rise in ringing tones of approbation of the moral heroes who stood by the cause of justice and of truth? If Mr. Cowan, therefore, has incurred odium in resisting the mad torrent of fiction, in his noble efforts to suppress this mad rebellion under the broadegis of the Constitution, that will hereafter constitute his best title to the gratitude of his country.

A Very Significant Article.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

Intelligence has been received from various sources that the enemy has succeeded in evading or forcing the lines of the Confederates between Manassas and Washington, and reached Arlington Heights with the wreck of his army. This story lacks confirmation, but it comes from so many quarters that we fear it contains but too much truth. We know from the Northern Press that it was the intention of their generals, if defeated on the Rappahannock, to retire to Arlington Heights, there to renew the war of the spade, and reform their broken legions and new lines during the winter. But it was the hope and the belief of the country that the arrangements of the Confederate leaders had been such as would have completely foiled that plan. If the news of their successful retreat to Arlington Heights is confirmed, it will be another of those many disappointments which we have had to support, much resembling and nearly as great as the escape of McClellan after the battle of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill.

But if it is indeed true, we hope that our foes themselves will be disappointed in their expectations of a siege of Washington. The chief prize of the late victories is not the possession of that city, but the opportunity which they would seem to afford for the commencement of an offensive campaign in the enemy's country. The capture of Washington would produce an immense sensation, but if unattended by an immediate advance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the Northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the said sensation would be altogether and necessarily to our advantage. It would be a prodigious mortification to the North, but would not cost it a fatal, or even a serious loss of strength. The moral shock might possibly occasion negotiation for peace; but, if the Northern people possess any real courage, it would

more probably result in a general rush to arms. Possession of Washington is only desirable as the open door to invasion; and if it is effectually closed against us by the occupation of Arlington, we hope that this precious season will not be consumed in picking the lock or battering it down, while the wall is full of breaches through which we may pass as well.

Reason indicates that the aim and object of the Confederacy at this stage of the war is, or should be a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It is in fact a matter of necessity that we should do so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the coming winter. Everything that it consumes will have to be transported there from great distances, for it is now literally an army in the desert. Few who have not visited it know the extent to which this unfortunate portion of the State has been reduced to a condition nearly resembling that of Middle Germany, after the thirty years' war. The drums and trappings of three conquests have not produced elsewhere the ravages and waste which the struggles of the Southern and Northern hosts have caused in Piedmont, Virginia, during the past and present summers. It will take one hundred full years to restore that country to the condition in which the war found it. Deserted as it is by the majority of its inhabitants, it is not easily perceived how the scattered remainder of its population hope to escape starvation during the coming winter; and the maintenance of an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men there, dependent on a single track railroad, when the winter has rendered the other highways impassable, will be an experiment not less dangerous than costly.

Even if that difficulty could be overcome, it is evident that our army cannot waste its time in protracted operations for the possession of a frontier city, unless it desires to lose the only opportunity to make a real approach to the end of the war that we have had since the beginning of it. Such a delay would be all that the enemy could desire; for it would give him just the time necessary to organize and bring up his new army of six hundred thousand men; and while Washington should be neither clearly lost or won, but a prize still at stake between the two countries, the difficulties of raising that new army would be greatly alleviated.

If we cannot take Washington by a coup de main, it must be left to take care of itself. The true goals of our course are the deliverance of Maryland and the invasion of Pennsylvania; and if we ever have an honorable treaty of peace with the United States it will be signed on the enemy's territory and not on our soil.

War is a game of chance, and in all games of chance there are unaccountable runs of good and bad luck. In the latter part of last winter and in the beginning of the spring, we had our season of evil fortune. Mishap succeeded mishap, loss followed loss, and disaster pursued disaster, in a melancholy series so long and so unbroken, that the Confederacy could realize the sensations of Macbeth, when he asked, "Shall thy line stretch out to crack of doom?" The tables are now turned; the waves now run the other way. The North has now its dismal season; while the winter of our discontent is turned to glorious summer. Splendidly victorious in Virginia, our first organized advances into Kentucky is also marked by a success even more brilliant, though of less magnitude. The battle near Richmond, Ky., although ten thousand only of the enemy were engaged, is one of the most encouraging incidents of the war, if the report which the telegraph brings is indeed true, that the Kentucky regiments which the enemy had raised by compulsory enrollment, marched over to the side of their compatriots to deliver up the arms which their tyrants had forced into their hands. A large portion of the new levies of the North are to be drafted from the oppressed populations of conquered Southern States—Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. We now know what these troops will be worth to them and to us, and can indulge the hope that they will organize, arm and equip as many more regiments from those States as the arm-bearing population will afford. The Kentucky victory appears by the dispatch to have been so complete that we fear the details may weaken the impression that it leaves. But it is at least certain that we are victorious in Kentucky, and that our troops are upon their way to Lexington. In the West and in the East, the smile of fortune is manifest; and the masters of the art of war agree with other gamblers, that luck should be pushed.

Kindness, like grain, increases by sowing.

Imprisoning Democratic Editors.

Lloyd Garrison's abolition Liberator, of a recent date, has among other similar things, the following—

"Believe yourselves too sacred to be shot down like dogs by Jeff Davis and his myrmidons, and all in the cause of slavery? Die rather at home, in the arms of loving mothers and affectionate sisters. Nay, be shot down, if you must, at home and die like a Christian, and have a decent burial, rather than go and die in the cause of a Union and Government based on slavery, which should never have been formed, and which are blistered all over with the curses of God."

This we think, may be deemed a very direct attempt to "discourage enlistments," to say the least of it. Yet, Mr. Garrison is not sent to Fort Warren, nor his paper suppressed.

The Washington Republican, published right under the nose of the President, and said to be the central organ of the Administration, lately declared that "the force of restoring the Union is played out!" But that paper still flourishes, and its editor is still "out of jail." The man who formerly edited that paper, and who, for all we know, is still its editor, is postmaster at Washington City.

It is well known that no Democratic editor among those imprisoned, has ever published any thing half so offensive as have these abolition editors. Why, then, were they imprisoned? Answer. Because they are Democrats. So anxious have "the authorities" shown themselves to imprison Democratic editors that they have sent to Fort McHenry the editors of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, because some boys about their office had, for a mere joke, printed handbills announcing that Jim Lane would speak in that borough on a certain day, on the subject of enlisting negroes!

Comment is not deemed necessary. It is enough to know that non- but Democratic editors have, as yet, been imprisoned, and none but Democratic papers suppressed.

Particulars of the Rebel Raid into Maryland.

We have some additional particulars of the rebel invasion of Maryland. About noon, on Friday, about five hundred rebel cavalry endeavored to cross the Potomac at Edward's Ferry approaching from Leesburg. Our force, consisting of one infantry and one cavalry regiment and a battery, opposed the passage, and repulsed them after a sharp contest. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a second attempt to cross the river by the ferds of Edwards, Conrad's, Nolan's and Smith's ferries, was made, and, under the cover of darkness, proved successful. These ferries are all situated east of Point of Rocks, and the former (Edward's) is five miles southwest of Poolesville, and some forty miles distant from Washington. The rebel force upon this occasion consisted of between two and three regiments of cavalry, and as soon as Poolesville was invested, our pickets hastily communicated with our troops in the rear, whose numbers being numerically small, thought it best to beat a retreat. Some fifteen or twenty soldiers belonging to the First Maryland Regiment are among the missing, and are supposed to have been captured.

Our force at Poolesville, at the time, consisted of the infantry regiment already named, the First Massachusetts cavalry, and a detachment of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry. From this point the rebel cavalry proceeded to Darnestown, a little town situated on Seneca creek, nine miles distant from Poolesville, in a southeasterly direction, and communicating in a direct route with the district of Georgetown, Washington, D. C. This point was reached at about half-past four o'clock this morning, and the cavalry entered the town pell-mell, almost before our pickets were aware of their approach. At this point there has been established a branch office of the military telegraph, communicating with the War Department.

Fortunately the telegraph operator, being instantly warned of his danger tore the recording instrument from the table to which it was fastened, cut the wire, and thus armed sudden tracks for the little town of Rockville, situate some ten miles in the rear, on the Darnestown road. His further progress was soon ended, however, by the appearance of some of our troops coming down the road. With Darnestown the raid ceased, the rebels probably fearing an attack from our forces in the vicinity, who already were on the alert to punish the enemy's audacity.

The rebels crossed between the ferries, fording the river. The previous demon-

strations of camp fires, &c., were ruses to mislead our forces as to their real designs. They marched directly to White Oak Springs, three miles from Frederick. Their first act was to destroy a tinned bridge across the Monocacy.

They are understood to be under the command of Jackson. They reached Frederick about 10 o'clock. Discipline was very strict, guards being posted at all the liquor shops, and private property being rigidly respected. The rebels have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at that point, and have torn up the track and destroyed the culverts in several places east of Frederick. They have also cut the telegraph wires. All the rolling stock at Frederick was saved except one locomotive, which became disabled.

From private sources we learn that when the rebels advanced upon Poolesville they took prisoners the cavalry which were there upon picket duty, and paroled all the privates. Captain Chamberlain, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, in command, refused to accept anything but an unconditional release, and was accordingly sent to Leesburg.

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Lowe has been proclaimed Provisional Rebel Governor of Maryland, and Bradley Johnson, rebel Colonel, Provost Marshal of Frederick.

At six o'clock this afternoon General Wool told Governor Bradford and a committee of citizens, that there was no cause for alarm in Baltimore.

Military movements are such as to allay apprehensions.

Gen. Lee's Proclamation to the Citizens of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—On occupying the town of Frederick, General Lee issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY NORTH VIRGINIA, Sept. 8, 1862.

To the People of Maryland:—It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves. The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties.

They have seen with profound indignation their sister States deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province, under pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions. Your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law.

A fitful and mainly protest against the outrage, made by a venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers. Your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members—the freedom of the press and of speech have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal executive, and citizens are ordered to be tried by military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State. In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been deprived.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended, no intimidation will be allowed. Within the limit of this army at least Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you, and will protect all and every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without restraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has received information that Hagerstown has been occupied by the rebels with a force of twenty thousand and forty-eight pieces of artillery. The telegraph operator had left previously.